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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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The following is a study of uranium mining in Czechoslovakia from 1950 to November 1951

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1. It was estimated that in 1949 the uranium ore shipped from Czechoslovakia represented between 300 and 350 tons of U_3O_8 and that in about May 1950 approximately 50 tons per month of U_3O_8 were being shipped.

Technical Control Departments

2. Technical Control Department (Oddeleni technicke kontroly - OTK) offices have been observed at Czech plants and at SAG plants in East Germany. In East Germany they are Soviet checking and inspection offices; they probably serve the same purpose in the Czechoslovak uranium mining areas.

3. Prior to 1949, when the establishment of a new OTK was started by order of the mining administration, the OTK of the Jachymov mining area was located near the Bratrstvi mine. The new OTK was located just west of Vykmanov (Weidmesgruen), four kilometers south-southeast of Jachymov. The railroad connection to the Ostrov-Jachymov rail line was laid during the same year. The new OTK was scheduled to start operating in April or May 1951, and it was partially put into operation during May 1951. The new OTK was to take over all ore dressing plants which had until then been attached to the mines.

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STATE	x	ARMY	x	NAVY	x	AIR	x	FBI		AEC	x	OSI

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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a. [redacted] a transfer of the OTK from Bratrstvi to Vykmanov and an enlargement of it were taking place. This OTK operated the measuring, sorting and shipping equipment of the Jachymov uranium area. It was reported under the designation "Central Chamber for Ore"[1]. [redacted] there was neither sufficient water nor a mud basin nor sewage ditches available when the OTK was put into operation in 1951. Water pipe with an interior diameter of 26 cm. was being installed. It was doubtful that this pipe would be sufficient to supply the combined dressing plants of the Bratrstvi and Elias mines. 50X1-HUM

4. In April 1951, the old OTK moved into a newly constructed building, while the dressing plants near the Bratrstvi and Elias mines remained in operation.

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a. [redacted] the dressing plant at the Bratrstvi mine was closed, probably temporarily, at the end of 1950, and that the dressing plant near the Elias mine was the only one to remain in operation. It was not known whether this stoppage affected the output of uranium.

5. Sections of the central laboratory moved from the former tobacco factory in Jachymov into the vacant part of the old OTK.

6. It is assumed that prior to 1952 the new OTK was only a central collecting, testing and shipping office for the uranium ore dispatched to the USSR. Information obtained does not indicate, however, whether the Bratrstvi II and Elias ore dressing plants which had only been constructed in 1948 and 1949 were scheduled to be transferred to Vykmanov. Chemical dressing installations for uranium ore such as are present in most East German ore dressing plants had been observed in Czechoslovakia. It is therefore possible that a chemical ore dressing plant was being installed in the new OTK, along with physical concentrating equipment, as would have been the case if the Bratrstvi and Elias dressing plants were to be transferred to Vykmanov.

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7. [redacted] continuous truck shipments of uranium ore were directed via Vejprty (Weipert) to Annaberg, East Germany, which would indicate the possibility that ore from Czechoslovakia was being enriched in the chemical dressing plant at Annaberg.

8. The new OTK was served by a 12-KV transmission line from Pribram. A transformer station with two 300-KW transformers was located in the area to be occupied by the future women's camp. It was planned that the new OTK would be operated by a permanent working force of 120 men and 80 women. The number of laborers to be drawn from the Vykmanov forced labor camp was unknown. In November 1950, about 1,000 prisoners were detained there.

Organization of Mining Operations

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9. Jachymov Mines (Jachymovske doly), National Enterprise, is in charge of the administration of the uranium mines in the Jachymov - Horni Slavkov area. It is assumed that the uranium mines in the Pribram area are also supervised by the Jachymov Mines rather than by the Central Bohemian Ore Mines (Stredoceske rudne doly) at Pribram.

10. The mining administration is located in the former tobacco factory in Jachymov. [redacted] only the central directorate of the mines was located at Jachymov, while the general directorate of the Czechoslovak uranium mines was located in the Imperial Hotel at Karlovy Vary and its administrative office in the Pupp Hotel. 50X1-HUM

11. The uranium mining area was broken down into several inspectorates:

a. Inspectorate I, at Bratrstvi, controlled the Bratrstvi, Svornost, Rovnost 1 and 2, Leopold, Plavno, Josefka and Klement mines. [redacted] this inspectorate was referred to as No.V. 50X1-HUM

b. Inspectorate II at Elias controlled the Elias 1 and 2, Eva, Barbora, Eduard, Adam and Nikolaj mines.

50X1-HUM

c. Inspectorates III and IV at Horni Slavkov controlled the Barbora, Prokop 1 and 2, Svatopluk and Leznice mines. [redacted] Inspectorate IV was the designation for the geological administration and research department at Horni Slavkov and that the mines at Horni Slavkov were referred to as Inspectorate VI.

d. Inspectorate VIII controlled the dressing plant and shipping station near Vykmanov - Horni Zdar, the dressing plant at the Elias mine and the new dressing plant at Bratrstvi.

General

12. In 1951, an estimated number of 30,000 laborers, including 10,000 to 12,000 prisoners, were working in the uranium mines in the Jachymov area. There were many conveyor belts in operation at all installations and the mechanizing of the mines was being continued.

13. Labels on railroad cars carrying mining equipment, small locomotives and dredgers to the mines were marked Cierna nad Tisou (R 49/E 90). The crates had Russian inscriptions. The ore was shipped by truck from the mines to the dressing plants and the Horni Zdar railroad station and from there to the USSR by special trains escorted by 25 to 30 SNB personnel. [redacted] the shipments were directed via Usti nad Labem through Decin and Bad Schandau to Dresden. Other shipments were allegedly directed via Prague and Bratislava to Chop (Cop). However, the latter route appears improbable. 50X1-HUM

Personnel in 1951

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14. Simin (fnu), a Russian, allegedly became the general director of the Jachymov Mines in 1950, when his Czech predecessor, Eng. Josef Smelak, was arrested. [redacted] Simin had been general director since 3 January 1951; [redacted] Eng. Simmin or Simming, a Czech who spoke Russian fluently. 50X1-HUM

15. The following were important personnel in the Jachymov Mines in 1951: 50X1-HUM

Administrative director:	Yekhmenikov (fnu), Russian
In charge of cadres:	Fiala (fnu), a Czech
Chief of Inspectorate I:	Tserebcikov (fnu)
Technical chief:	Czech Engineer Novy (fnu)
Supervisor of the mines:	Czech Engineer Brabec (fnu)
Chief, Inspectorate II:	Tsayicev (fnu), Russian
Technical chief:	Turan (fnu), Czech
Chief, Inspectorate VI:	Russian Engineer Yedovkin (fnu)
(Horni Slavkov)	in 1950
Chief, Inspectorate IV:	Russian Engineer Kononov (fnu)
(Geological Department, H. Slavkov)	in 1950
Chief, Elias dressing plant:	Turchenko (fnu), Russian
Technical manager	Khabuliany (fnu), Russian
Chief, ore sorting department:	Davidov (fnu), Russian

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1. [redacted] Comment: This was a misinterpretation of the abbreviation OTK.

Annexes:

Annex 1; Chart of organization of the Jachymov Mines, National Enterprise, as of spring 1951. 50X1-HUM

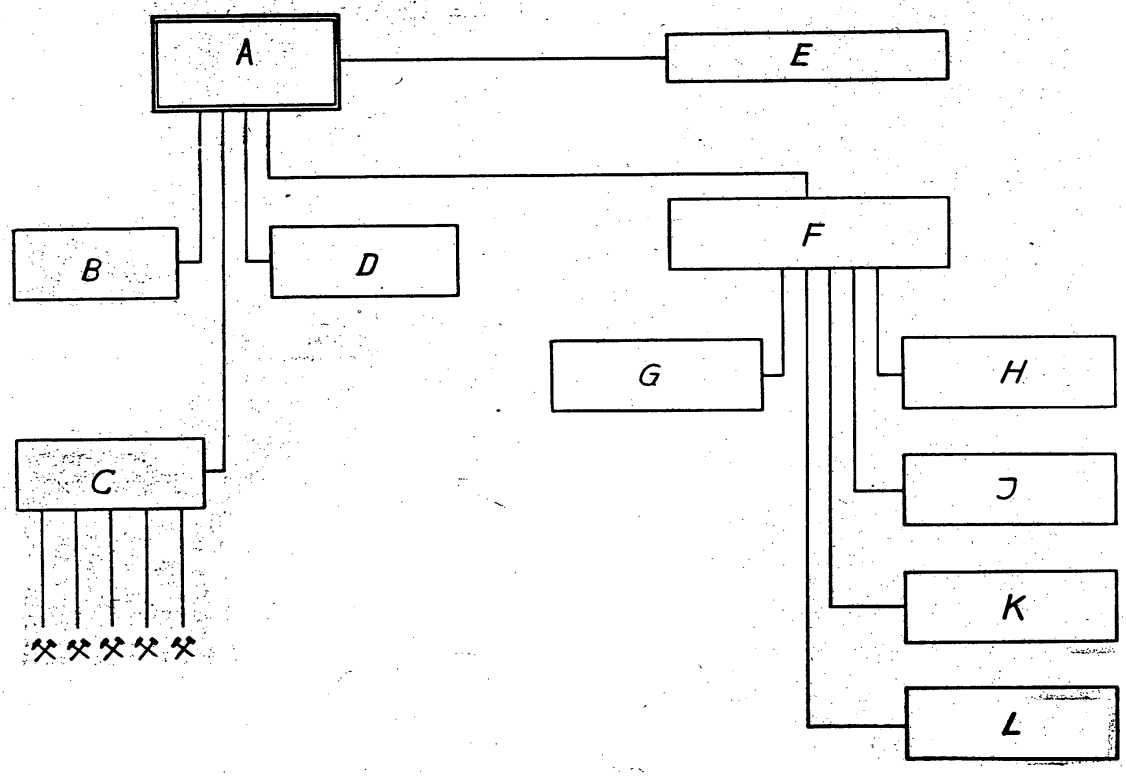
Annexes 2 - 4; Sketches, with legends, of the installations of the new OTK at Vykmanov - Horni Zdar, as of May 1951. [redacted]

Annexes 5 - 8; Sketches of the installations of the new OTK at Vykmanov - Horni Zdar. [redacted]

Annex 9; Sketch of the Jachymov area, as of summer 1951. [redacted]

Annex 10; Extracts of directives issued by the Ministry for Heavy Machinery to an OTK. 50X1-HUM

Organizational Setup of the Uranium Ore Mining in Czechoslovakia



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Annex 1

Legend to Annex 1

A Nat.Ent. Jachymov Mines, with its directory general located at Hotel Imperial, Karl.Vary and its administration at Hotel Pupp.

B Counter-intelligence department located in Karl.Vary.

C Central directory of the mines in the Jachymov area and mines administrations.

D Ustredni dilny (central workshops) located in a former tobacco factory at Jachymov.

E Soviet liaison office at Prague.

F Budovany construction department located at Kravin. After November 1951, a Russian by the name of Karabityan who lived at Karl.Vary was director.

G Construction projecting department. The name of the replacement of the former Soviet chief Panteleyev is unknown. Panteleyev was convicted.

H Construction department under Alfiriev (fnu), Soviet.

I Administrative department under Gornunov (fnu), Soviet.

K Department in charge of mechanical workshops at Kravin.

L Material supply and office.

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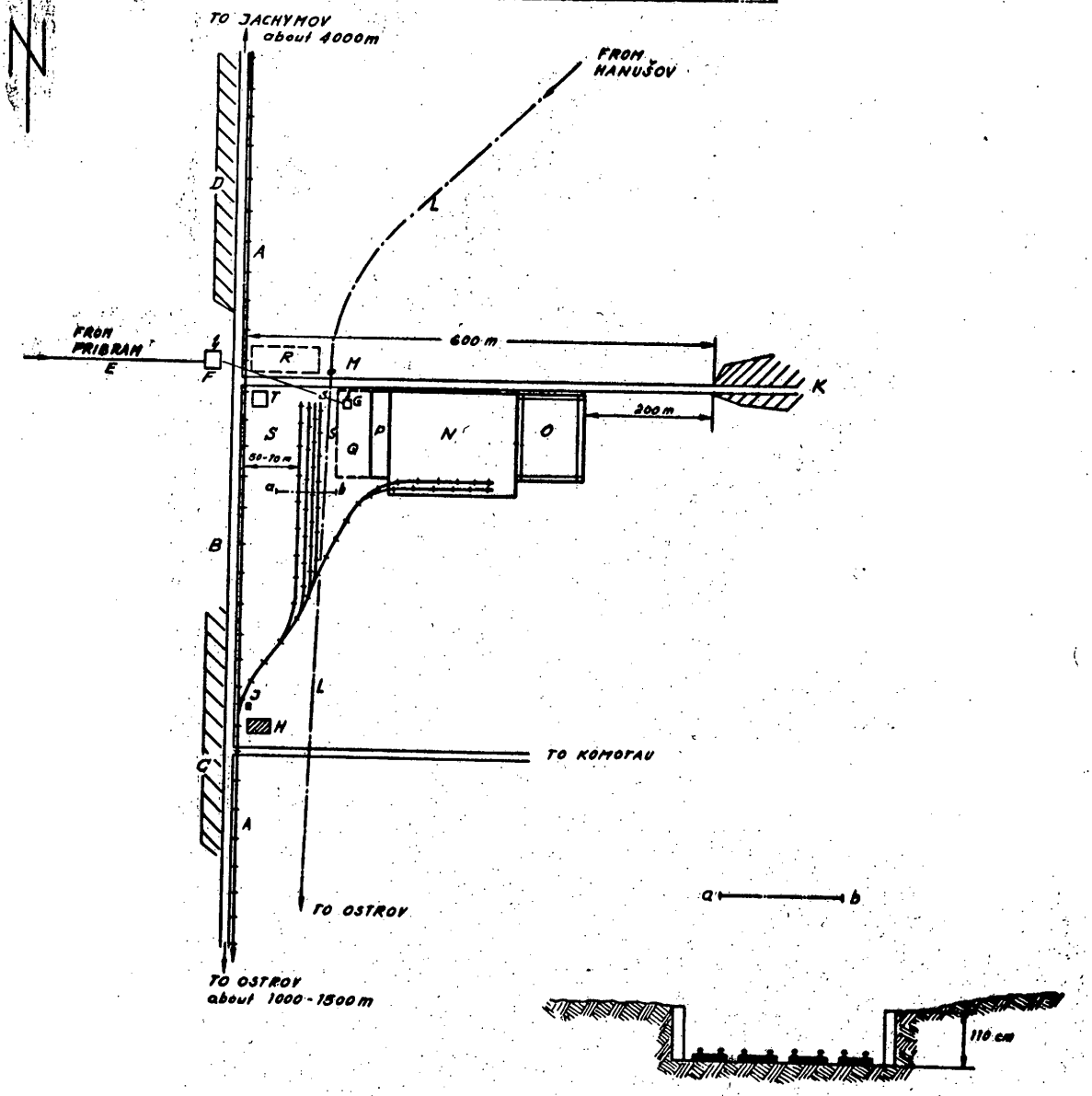
ANNEX 2 to

Uranium Ore Mining Installations in the Jachymov Area



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Legend to Annex 2

A Ostrov - Jachymov railroad line.

B Ostrov - Jachymov road, 8.4 to 10 meters wide, with asphalt pavement.

C Dolni Zdar village (Unter Brand).

D Horni Zdar village (Ober Brand).

E High tension line from Pribram.

F Main transformer station.

G Sub-transformer station.

H Kravin settlement, construction department with central tool store.

I Branching off plant of railroad connection with interlocking plant.

K Vykmanov village.

L Water pipe of cast socket pipes with an interior diameter of 26 centimeters, under construction.

M Sliding valve.

N New OTK.

O Vykmanov forced labor.

P Cantonment of male employees of the OTK.

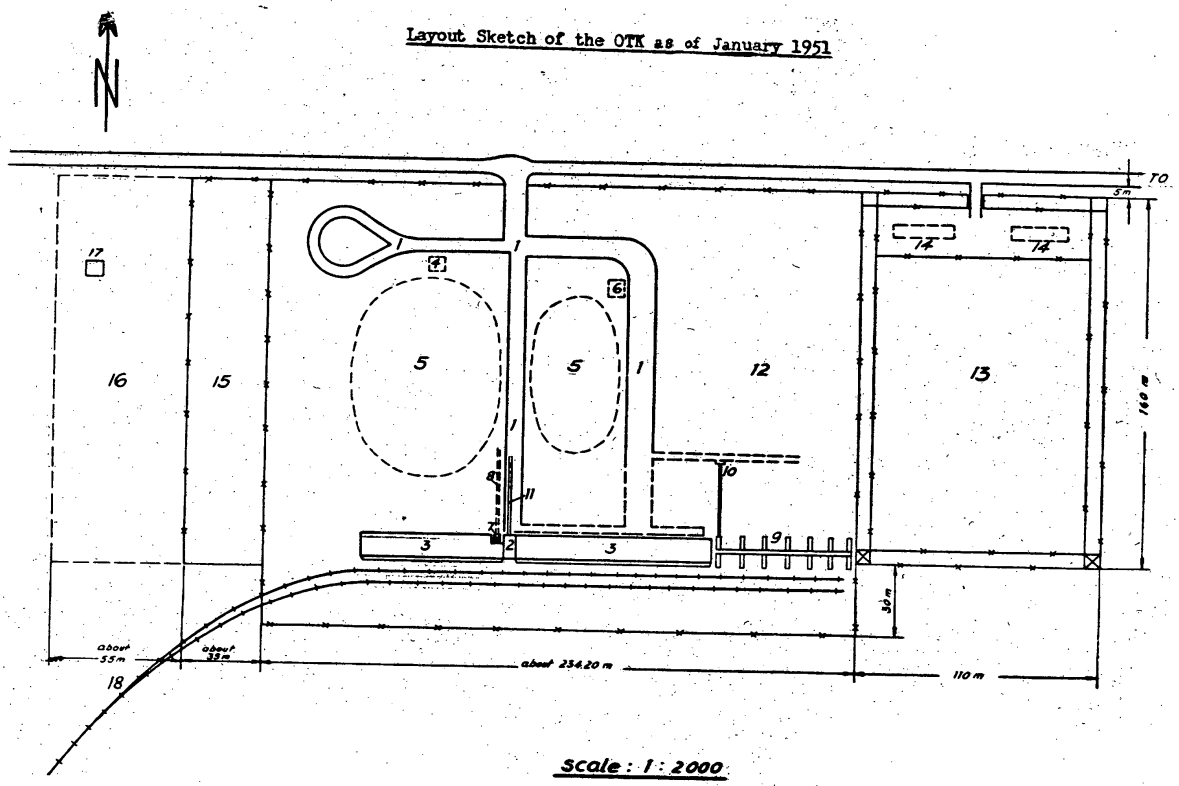
Q Cantonment of female employees of the OTK.

R Large new garages.

S Four projects were planned for this vacant space, two of them for storage buildings, saw mills and workshops, a third project planned an enlargement of the camps for the workers and the last project was a dressing plant which was to be transferred from the Elias mine. In May 1951, only temporary buildings and small workshops for the construction of the OTK were located in this area.

T Heating plant with two boilers for the garages. A third boiler for the OTK and the camps was to be installed.

Layout Sketch of the OTK as of January 1951



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ANNEX 3

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Legend to Annex 3

1 Concreted roads.

2 Elevator tower, see Annex 4.

3 Storage halls, see Annex 5.

4 Small building, see Annex 6.

5 Some more houses as seen on Annex 6 were to be constructed in this area.

6 Offices and workshops; the first floor housed baths and dressing rooms.

7 Elevator tower (see item 2 above).

8 Conveyor belt of the tower.

9 Conveyor scaffold, see Annex 8.

10 Elevator belonging to the scaffold.

11 Conveyor belt of elevator tower.

12 Construction sites.

13 Vykmanov forced labor camp with ten temporary buildings and auxiliary buildings.

14 Main guard station.

15 Camp with temporary buildings for 120 male employees.

16 Camp with temporary buildings for 80 female workers.

17 Transformer station.

18 Railroad connection to the Jachymov - Ostrov railroad line.

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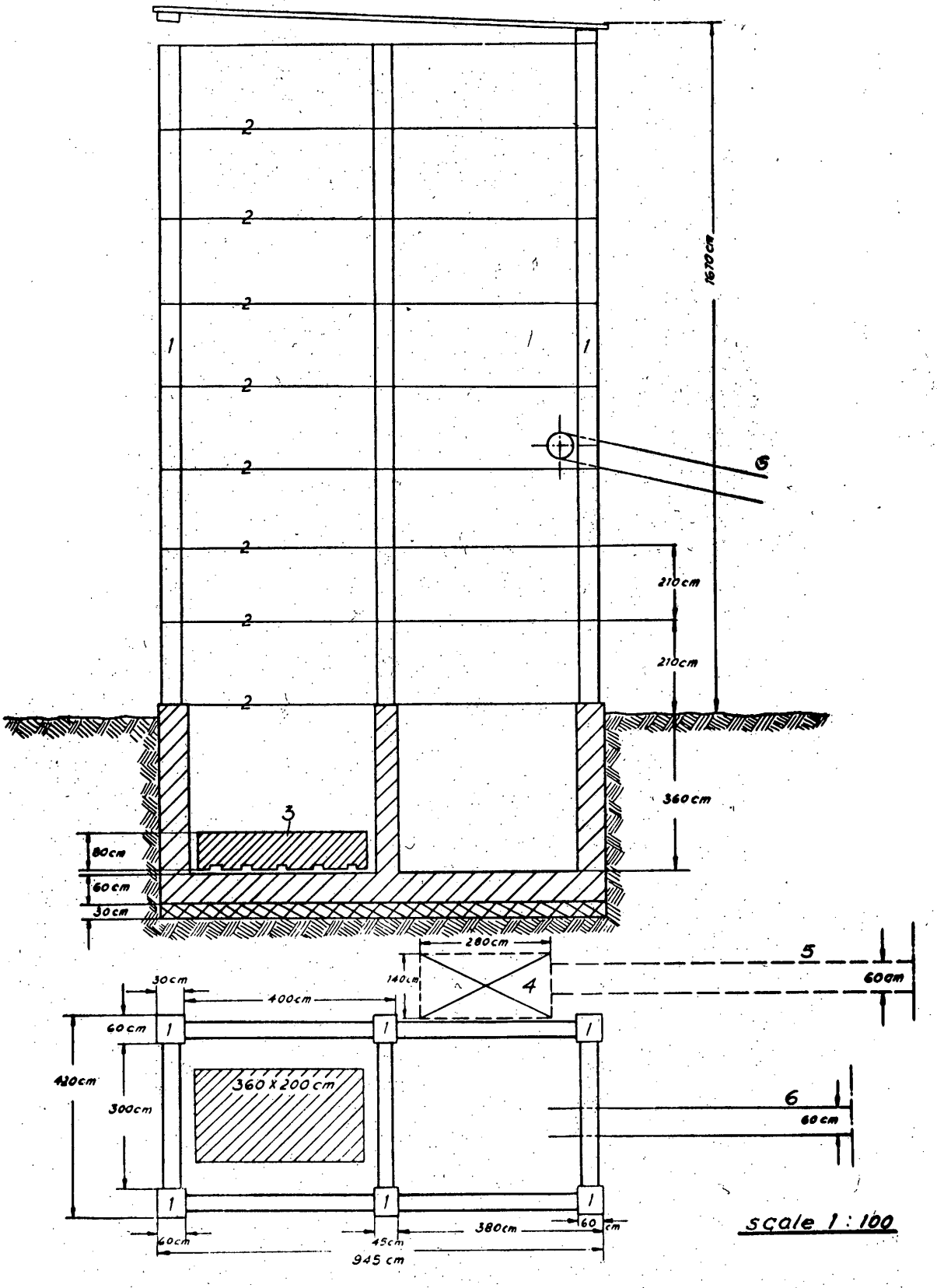
Elevator Tower



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Legend to Annex 4

1 Ferro-concrete pillars 60 x 60 cm, with brick pillars on top 45 x 45 cm.

2. Eight stories with double T-girder frames as ceilings (I NP-28 to 32 cm).

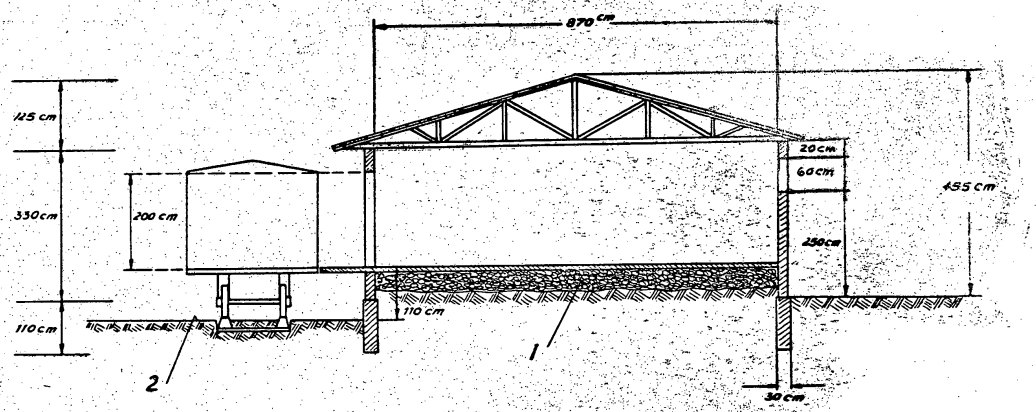
3 Foundation for Skoda type jaw crusher.

4 Electric elevator with a hauling capacity of 3 tons and stops at each story.

5 Hauling device for crates to elevator.

6 Conveyor belt, 30 m long, ending on the third or fourth story, driven by an electric engine with a three step speed control, running at 0.6 to 3 meters per second.
(Since the number of oscillations of the jaw type crusher was given as 45 per minute, the foundations of the Skoda type jaw crusher had to be resistant to vibrations).

Storage Hall at the OTK of the Jachymov Uranium Ore Mining Area



Legend.

1 Earth filling with a gravel cover of 30 cm and a concrete floor of 6 cm. thickness

Scale : 1 : 100

2 Railroad track on ground level, permitting also trucks to drive up to the loading ramp

Annex 6

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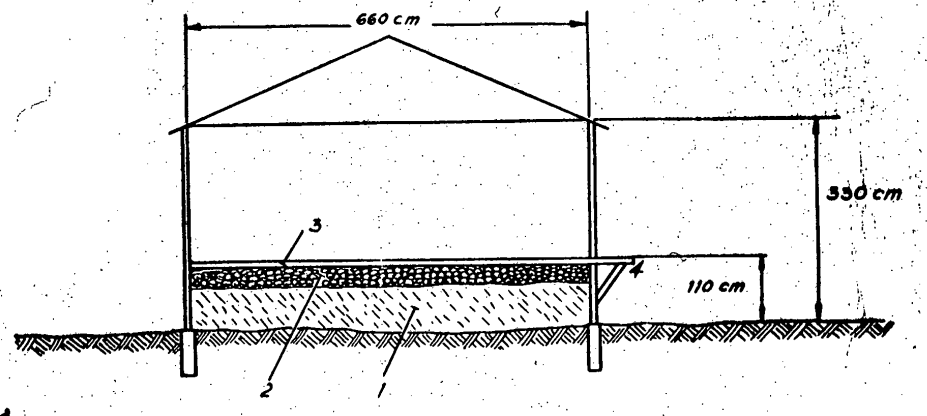
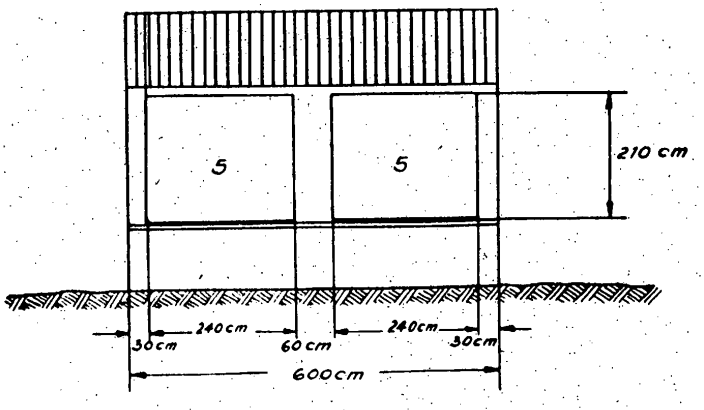
ANNEX 6

Small Building at the OTK of the Jachymov Uranium Mining Area



Legend.

1 Earth filling
2 Layer of gravel
3 Concrete cover
4 Loading ramp fitting 10-ton Tatra type trucks
5 Sheet iron doors, 210 x 240 cm



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Conveyor Belt for Crates at the OTK of the Jachymov Uranium Ore Mining Area

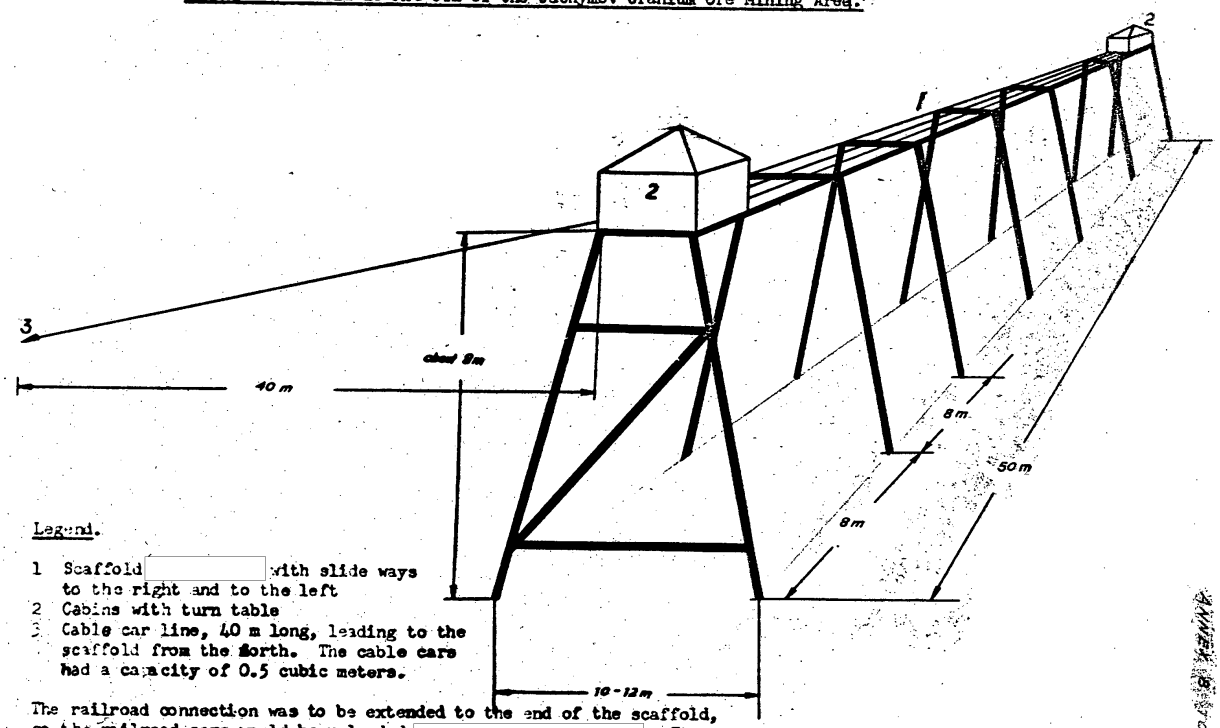
Legend.

1 Horizontal support rolls, at small intervals. The conveyor belt was 60 to 80 cm wide
2 Rigid stretching roller
3 Shaft of a 12 kW 220/380 V-electric engine. The travelling speed of the belt could be adjusted between 0.4 to 3 m/sec and in four steps

NOT TO SCALE

The conveyor belt had a length of 60 meters

Scaffold [redacted] at the Ore of the Jachymov Uranium Ore Mining Area.



Legend.

1 Scaffold [redacted] with slide ways to the right and to the left
2 Cabins with turn table
3 Cable car line, 40 m long, leading to the scaffold from the North. The cable cars had a capacity of 0.5 cubic meters.

The railroad connection was to be extended to the end of the scaffold, so the railroad cars would be unloaded [redacted]. It was also planned to extend the scaffold and the railroad connections to the eastern border of the Vykmanov prison camp. The total length of the scaffold would be 160 meters.

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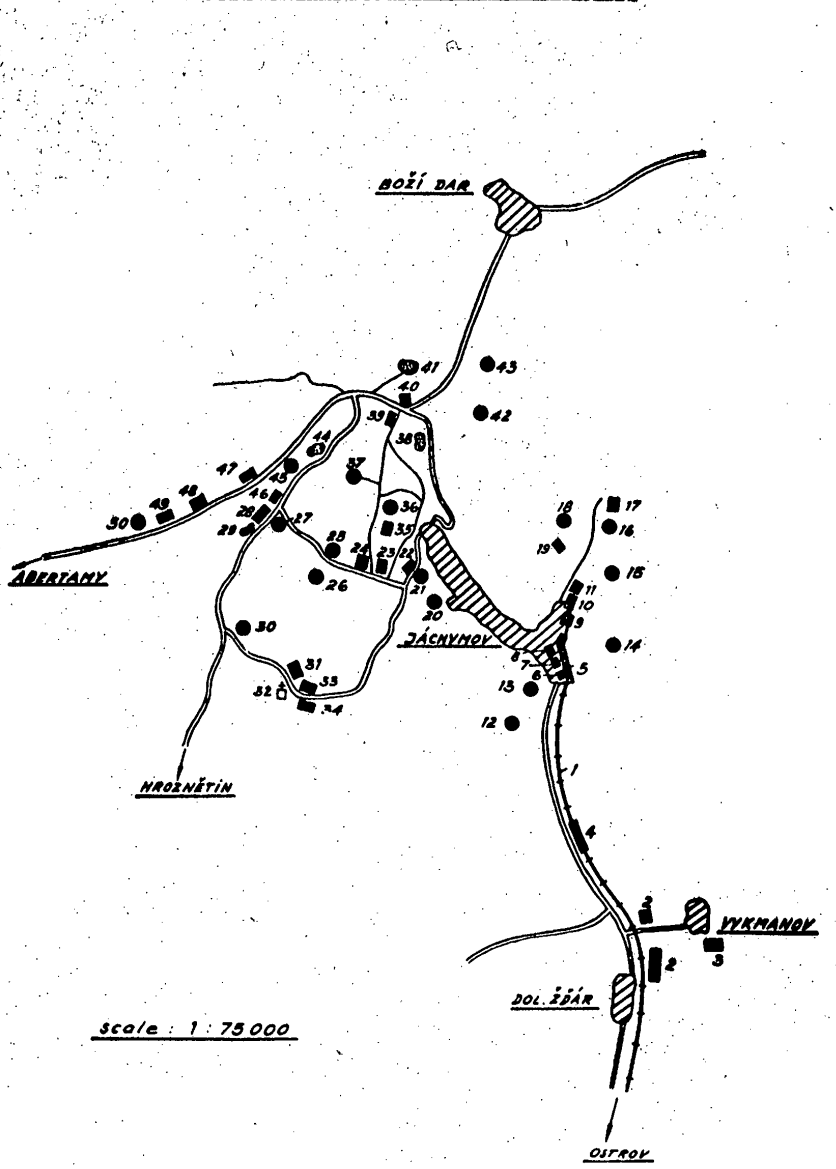
ANNEX 9

Location Sketch of the Jachymov Uranium Ore Mining Area.



Legend to Annex 9

1 Jachymov - Ostrov railroad line.

2 Dolni Zdar Budovani construction department, construction of mining buildings and other construction. Central construction depot.

3 Vykmanov prison camp.

4 Horni Zdar railroad station with dispatching department.

5 Jachymov railroad station.

6 Garage for trucks.

7 Old central depot of the mines.

8 Jachymov resort center.

9 SNB station.

10 New administration building of the Jachymovske doly, n.p.

11 Garages for trucks and busses and central main laboratory.

12 Horni Zdar searching area.

13 Leopold mine.

14 Plavno mine.

15 Searching area.

16 Bratrstvi mine.

17 Bratrstvi 2 prison camp.

18 Klement mine.

19 Bratrstvi central prison camp.

20 Josefka mine.

21 Svornost mine.

22 Svornost prison camp.

23. Nove Mesto (Neustadt).

24 Rovnost 1 prison camp.

25 Rovnost 1 mine.

26 Rovnost 2 mine.

27 Elias mine.

28 Elias dressing plant.

29 Old mud pool of Elias dressing plant.

30 Eva mine.

31 Marianska prison camp.

32 Marianska church.

33 SNB camp at Marianska.

Legend to Annex 9 (continued)

34 Marianska.

35 Nikolaj prison camp.

36 Nikolaj mine.

37 Eduard mine.

38 Small pond (Jezirko).

39 Forester's house at the Abertame (Abertham) road intersection.

40 Canteen at the Abertame road intersection.

41 Central water works for Jachymov town and the mines.

42 Kulata Baba searching area.

43 Searching area.

44 Mud tower.

45 Adam mine.

46 Elias 2 prison camp (new camp).

47 Power plant for the mines.

48 SNB headquarters and camp.

49 Barbora prison camp.

50 Barbora mine.

The following extracts from directives published by the Ministry for Heavy Machinery for organization and activities of the Technical Control Offices of state-owned enterprises are given to explain the operation of an OTK. These directives which were published by Vestnik CS Prymysly, date 11 December 1951 (Czech Industrial Bulletins), are approximately the same for all nationalized enterprises. They were prepared on the basis of the statutes for nationalized enterprises, government order No 1, 105/50 Sb.

A. Technical Control Departments.

OTK are generally set up at each nationalized enterprise. The OTKs include all departments which are in charge of acceptance tests, i.e. control laboratories, testing installation, etc. The OTKs are also in charge of other laboratories and testing installations if their primary task is the testing of products.

B. Organizational Standing of the OTKs.

The chief of the technical office is directly subordinate to the plant director. He is in charge of the correct and timely checking of the quality of manufactured goods. He also has to see to it that the products leaving the plant are faultless.

C. Organizational Set-Up of the OTK.

Following the directives of higher offices and the suggestions of the chief of the OTK, the plant director includes the OTK in the organizational setup of his plant. The activities of the technical control include:

1. Taking part in the preparation of quality standards and directives, as well as a continuous review of control work.

2. Acceptance tests will include:

   a. Raw materials
   b. Production procedures and final checks
   c. Examination of final products before shipping

3. The OTK is in charge of precision, maintenance of gauges and other means of testing.

4. The OTK determines waste material.

5. The OTK has to take part in the checking of the means of production.